The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,279.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52 0
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Domestic Occurrences each..... ,,	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHAPMAN—March 23th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. E. Chapman, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

PALMER—MURRAY—March 8th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, Charles Palmer, Esq., to Adelaide Shaw, daughter of the late J. Murray.

MADRAS.

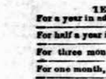
BIRTHS.

FRYAR—March 18th, at Mannargudi, the wife of the Rev. George Fryar, of a son.

TENNANT—March 2nd, at Cuddalore, the wife of Captain T. E. Tennant, s. c., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer each twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Busrah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay..	3rd & 17th	Leave Busrah.....	9th & 23rd
,, Muscat ..	8th	,, Kuweit ..	12th
,, Bunder Abbas	11th	,, Bushire..	13th
,, Lingah ..	12th	,, Lingah	15th
,, Bahrein ..	14th	,, Bunder Abbas	16th
,, Bushire..	19th	,, Muscat	21st
Arrive Busrah ..	27th	Arrive Bombay ..	2nd

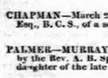
The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P. Commander, C. TICKELL, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....	20th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer will not leave Bombay sooner than twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night.

When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saugor, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers at above twice a month, with mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
,, Carwar	2 & 16	,, Bimlipatam	4 & 18
,, Mangalore	3 & 17	,, Vizagapatam	6 & 19
,, Cannanore	4 & 18	,, Coconada	7 & 20
,, Calicut	5 & 19	,, Madras	10 & 24
,, Tellicherry	6 & 20	,, Negapatam	11 & 25
,, Tuticorin	30	,, Galle	14 & 28
,, Colombo.....	31	,, Cocanada.....	25
,, Galle.....	7	,, Tuticorin	29
,, Negapatam	10	,, Cochin.....	16 †
,, Madras	30	,, Calicut	17 †
,, Cocanada	17	,, Cannanore	18 †
,, Vizagapatam.....	18	,, Mangalore	19 †
,, Bimlipatam	20	,, Carwar	20 †
Arrive Calcutta	30	Arrive Bombay	23 †

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,650 tons, 350 H. P., C. BAXTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin ..	Dep. Monday.
Ratnagherry ..	,, Sunday.	Beypore ..	,, Sunday.
Vingoria ..	,, Sunday.	Calicut ..	,, Sunday.
Goa.....	,, Monday.	Cannanore ..	,, Monday.
Carwar ..	,, Monday.	Mangalore ..	,, Tuesday.
Gangoli ..	,, Tuesday.	Compta ..	,, Wednesday.
Mangalore ..	,, Tuesday.	Carwar ..	,, Wednesday.
Cannanore ..	,, Wednesday.	Goa.....	,, Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	,, Wednesday.	Vingoria ..	,, Thursday.
Calicut ..	,, Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	,, Thursday.
Beypore ..	,, Wednesday.	Bombay ..	,, Friday.
Cochin....	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay..	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 31st March at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a STEAMER ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..	Dep. Wednesday	P.M.	Goa ..... Dep. Monday A.M.
Mhand ..	,, Thursday	A.M.	Vingoria .. ,, Monday P.M.
Vijaydurg ..	,, Thursday	P.M.	Malwan .. ,, Monday P.M.
Ratnagherry ..	,, Friday	A.M.	Ratnagherry .. ,, Tuesday A.M.
Vingoria ..	,, Friday	A.M.	Vijaydurg .. ,, Tuesday P.M.
Malwan ..	,, Saturday	A.M.	Mhand .. ,, Wednesday A.M.
Goa	Arr. Saturday	A.M.	Bombay .. Arr. Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "MARIAN" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th March, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

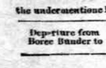
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..	Dep. 1st, 10th & 29th.	Mandavee ..	Dep. 6, 16th & 26th
Varavul ..	,, 3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka ..	,, 6th, 16th & 26th
Mangrowle ..	,, 3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Porebunder ..	,, 7th, 17th & 27th
Porebunder ..	,, 4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole ..	,, 7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka ..	,, 4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul ..	,, 8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee ..	Arr. 5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay ..	Arr. 9th, 19th & 29th.

The Steamer "TELEGRAPH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 2nd April, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Borce Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	3 1	5 0	3 0	5 0	5 0
Second Class ...	0 2	0 12	0 1	0 0	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 8	0 2	0 4	0 8

The Steam Ferry Boats will during the ensuing week start from the Borce Bunder—

On Saturday at	2 0 P.M.	On Wednesday at	4 0 P.M.
On Sunday at	5 30 P.M.	On Thursday at	4 30 P.M.
On Monday at	3 0 P.M.	On Friday at	5 0 P.M.
On Tuesday at	3 30 P.M.	On Saturday at	9 0 A.M.

And from Oolwa and Dhurumtur.

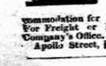
On Saturday at	6 0 A.M.	On Wednesday at	7 40 A.M.
On Sunday at	5 30 A.M.	On Thursday at	8 30 A.M.
On Monday at	7 0 A.M.	On Friday at	9 0 A.M.
On Tuesday at	7 30 A.M.	On Saturday at	9 30 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Clock" on the Borce Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HAMLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 24th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month, calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

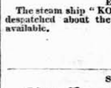
Tho S. S. "GUNGA," 1,360 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched about 4th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1600 tons, Captain BALDWIN, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£	64 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class.....	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	23 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "RANGOON," 1,776 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain MCCULLOCH, will be despatched for above Ports on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Local Shipping day Tuesday, the 27th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by noon of the 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

F. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th March 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Himalaya*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahadeckasi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ADAMS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLERY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Mofussilite*, MURRAY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MURRAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MURRAY.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

WE have authorised MR. ROBERT EDMUND BICKERDIKE and MR. GEORGE PLATE to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

KNOOP & Co.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES in this Bank, upon which the THIRD CALL has not been paid, have been FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M Committee.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL of Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in this Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 21st ultimo forwarded by Post. Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING CO. LABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT will be given in aid of the St. Peter's, Mazagon, Parsonage and Schools Building Fund, on the premises of the P. and O. Company, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, Rs. 2 each, may be obtained of any of the Committee, or at the P. and O. Company's Office, Fort, or Mazagon; also at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, from parties willing to undertake to execute certain additions and alterations to the Soldiers' Barrack in Fort George, to convert it into an Hospital.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen at this Office, and other particulars learnt, on application during the Office hours.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 27th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,400 called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent.

At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.
At 24 per cent. ditto 25th.

The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts .....each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... ,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... ,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... ,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... ,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits..... ,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ..... ,,	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... ,,	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ..... ,,	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ....per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... ,,	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.	3	8

Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.	2	12
White-Kid Gloves ... ... ,,	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... ,,	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... ,,	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ..... ,,	4	8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... ,,	2	12
The Derby Scarf... ... ... ,,	4	8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... ,,	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
23, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or provisions delivered from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ...	7	ditto.
,, 12 ,, ...	6	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut.....	Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st day of March, instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum until further Notice, on all payments on account of the SECOND CALL of Rupees TWENTY-FIVE per SHARE on the Shares of the Association made payable on or before the 28th February 1866.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

16th February 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs...	5	0 0
Blooding, Fitz Wigram's principle	2	8 0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0 0
Removing Shoes	2	0 0
Preventing Cutting	2	8 0

To County Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 30th, 31st instant, and 2nd proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., L., and China, R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India, EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), A. F. THOMSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India, JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank, E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited), SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited), D. McCULLOCH, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited), F. B. HOWLETT, Manager.

NOTICES.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at No. 2 Forbes Street, has been POSTPONED till 3 P. M. of THURSDAY the 29th March 1866.

R. L. TAYLOR.

ગેલાભાઈ પટમઝી.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCKUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lauber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection,

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

The Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction ever published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Mail day there was nothing done in the market this day. Back Bays close at 4,200 premium; Elphinstones 85; New ditto 180 premium; Mazagons 1,100; Freres 460; United Victorias 1,975 per share; Bombay Bank share 48 premium; Commercials 10 premium; Old Financials 4 discount. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Merchants'...	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	... 101
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	... 99½
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	... 98¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	... 99
China ...	60 Do. do.	... 212

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,60,000	500	54	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Amazon Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	15 p ct pm.
200,000	100	100	4	Chartered Bank ...	20 p ct pm.
3,143,999	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p ct pm.
3,200,000	500	500	nil	Bank of India ...	67 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	48 p ct pm. ex. d.
7,00,000	250	200	.....	Bombay City Bank	12 p ct dis.
1,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Trading Co.	31 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 4 p.s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Sanitary Company ...	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank ...	85 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	Including a Rs 60 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	24 discount.
750,000	250	150	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Comptoir d'Escompte ...	10 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	pte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank ...	10 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank ...	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co ...	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	5 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	.....	London & Bombay Bk	40 p ct dis.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	London & Brazil Bk.	14 p ct pm.
1,500,000	1,000	1,000	10	Mercantile Bank Corporation ...	164 pm.
600,000	250	200	.....	Mofussil Bank ...	105 p ct pm.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank ...	45 p ct dis.
.....	250	100	.....	Oriental Bank ...	25 p ct pm nm.
				General Bank ...	3 pm par.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs 6 p.s	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ...	6 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Corporation ...	30 p share.
1200000	400	100	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China ...	
1,200,000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital..	4 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	.....	Grand Banque ...	2½ Rs. per share.
800,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association ...	
.....	400	50	.....	Oriental Financial Association ...	No quotations.
.....	400	100	.....	Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
6,00,000	400	...	.....	Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	
800,000	400	50	.....		

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	4,200 pm.
1,680,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co. ...	85 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do. ...	180 premium.
1,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Freze Land Co. ...	1,600 pm.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ...	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,100 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Cunningham ...	250 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co. ...	1,975 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co....	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ...	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Princeof W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	.....	Virgo Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co. ...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

		pr. S.		
		11,000	1,320	Apollo Press Co. ...
		2,700	360	Bombay Press Co. ...
937,500	6,250	4,700	400	Comft Press Co. ...
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co. ...
80,000	2,000	1,600	300	Illustrated Press Co. ...
		1,500	.....	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co...
20,000	2,000	750	.....	Scinde Printing Co. (Kurrachee)...
75,000	2,000	500	.....	Alexandra Press Co. Limited(Madras).
70,000	2,000	105	.....	East India Press Co.
45,000	3,000	350	.....	Victoria Press Co. Madras ...
40,000	3,000	1,000	.....	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee ...
		650	.....	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.
100,000	100	25	.....	Locomotive Cotton Press Co.(Limited)
100,000	4,000	.....	.....	Scott Press Co.
300,000	1,000	225	.....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ...
30,000	2,500	1,500	.....	Prince of Wales Press Co. ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Contract and Building Co
80,000	2,000	900	....	Bonded Warehouse.
100,000	500	100	15	Bombay Gas Co. (Ld.)
.....	.....	250	.....	Gun Cotton Co.
150,000	50	50	.....	Bombay Gas Co. ...
115,000	1,000	50	.....	Bombay and Umgola Agency. ...
45,000	200	100	.....	Khandesh Farming Co. ...
250,000	500	100	.....	United Mercantile Agency Co. (Ld.)
3,500	350	200	.....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ...
33,000	1000	500	.....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld) ...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	...	Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes ...	...	...	,, 10
Spanish Dollars ...	...	...	,, 225
Carolus ...	...	...	,, 226
Mexican Dollars ...	...	...	,, 220
German Crowns ...	...	...	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	...	...	,, 222
Bar Silver ...	...	...	,, 106½
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	,, 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ...	...	...	Rs. 99
,, ,, Sicca ,, Loan 1852-53 ...	...	...	,, 93
,, ,, ,, Do. do. 1853-54 ...	...	...	,, 87½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43 ...	...	...	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55 ...	...	...	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...	...	...	,, 102
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	...	...	,, 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. ...	...	...	,, 108

PRICE CURRENT, 26th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dholleras (April and May)...	,, 460 to 465
Bhownuggar and Mowa (New)...	,, 460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New)...	,, 460 to 462
Fernbunder (New)...	,, 450 to 455
Veeravul (New) ...	,, 430 to 435
Khandeish (New) ...	,, 425 to 440
Dharwar (new ready) ...	,, 490 to 495
Hinghunghaut (New) ...	,, 465 to 470
Gouravuttee Ackote (New) ...	,, 450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Aitken, Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Prior, Colonel, 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Poona.
Wilkins, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Dennis, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Army, on leave, from Punjaub.
Barras, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Birch, Lieutenant Colonel W., 104th Fusiliers, on leave, from Jhansi.
Rynd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Hicks, Captain, B. Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Newall, Major D. J. F., 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Dennis, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Army, on leave, to England.
Hill, Captain, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, on leave, to England.
Lyons, Captain E. W., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Malligaum.
Rynd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.
Hicks, Captain, B. Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Birch, Lieutenant Colonel, 104th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

MAR.	ARRIVALS.		
28	Arabia ...	Hopkins ...	Bussorah, March 28.
	Mariabai (s) ...	Tickell ...	Kurrachee, March 25.
	Antonio ...	Sartorio ...	Kurrachee, March 23.
	Ootun (s) ...	Platts ...	Goa, March 26.
	Carnatic (s) ...	Reynoldson ...	Suez, March 14.
	Agra ...	...	Mauritius.

MAR.	DEPARTURES.	
28	Edith ...	McBath ... Akyab.
	Edward P. Fenwick ...	Kurrachee.
	Ann Millicent ...	Nash ... Liverpool.
	Camsmore ...	Sinclair ... Pordeaux via Coast.
	Tapiee (s) ...	Everett ... Surat.
	Maharaj (s) ...	Thompson ... Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Fernandez*, G. Chaigneau, bound to Havre.
S. S. *Golconda*, Colquhoun, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Ellen Butler*, Pearce, bound to Liverpool.
S. S. *Lord Clyde*, W. Moylan, bound to Aden and Judda.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. *Martaban*, for Persian Gulf.
S. S. *Bombay Castle*, for Coast and Calcutta.
S. S. *Koina*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Alma*, for Bassadore via Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 20th, ship *Latona*; March 21st, steamers *Castanore* and *Eryanathe*, and ships *Southern Eagle*, *Orkney Lass*, and *Aurea Brenna*.

DEPARTURES.—March 20th, ship *Jeannaine*, and barque *Gustave and Louis*; March 21st, steamers *Clan Alpine*, *Lightning*, and ship *Nor' Wester*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—March 22nd, screw steamer *India*, from Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.—March 20th, ship *Israelite*, for London; March 21st, ship *Clyde*, for Bimlevatam.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."—Advertisements must be forwarded before MONDAY Evening, the 2nd April, for insertion in the forthcoming Number.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

No. VI. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illuminations.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, (for six months, from 15th April next), an upper-storied airy BUNGALOW, in a fine position on Malabar Hill, facing the sea, furnished or unfurnished, fit for a Family or three Bachelors. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

ELPHINSTONE LAND & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Such Shareholders as have not yet received their Share Certificates, can have them in exchange for Allotment Receipts on application to the Secretaries.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th March 1866.

NOTICE TO MATES OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a MASTER for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba. Salary Rs. 100 per month with the usual scale of Rations. Apply for further information to the undersigned at the Government Dockyard, Fort.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N.,
Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 28th March 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held TO-DAY, at 4 P. M., at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 29th March 1866.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 6th April at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in the General Meeting on the 5th instant:—

1st. That this Company be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. That Mr. A. D. Grant and Mr. Thos. H. Moore be appointed Liquidators.
3rd. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2½ per cent. on the amount realized.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th March 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—MR. FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their AGENT at Callian for the Collection and Delivery of Goods.

On and after the 1st proximo, he will cart any Goods that may be required to, and from, the Callian Station, and the charge for the same within certain limits, will be included in the rates for the Carriage of Goods.—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at the Stations.

E. W. KEILY, JR.,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 28th March 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Golconda*, will be closed TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th March, at 7 A.M. An additional packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 30th March at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 1st prox.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor regrets that he will be unable to receive Gentlemen at BREAKFAST THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 29th instant.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 29th March 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor regrets that he will be unable to receive Native Gentlemen this afternoon.

E. H. PERCIVAL, Private Secretary.

Govt. House, Malabar Point, 29th March 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	Mar. 6	KURRACHEE ...	Mar. 24
AGRA ...	Mar. 22	LAHORE ...	Mar. 17
ALLAHABAD ...	Mar. 21	LONDON ...	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA ...	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS ...	Feb. 17
BENGAL ...	Mar. 24	MADRAS ...	Mar. 23
BANGALORE ...	Mar. 21	MALTA ...	Feb. 26
CALCUTTA ...	Mar. 22	MERRUT ...	Mar. 23
CANADA ...	Feb. 18	OOTACAMUND ...	Mar. 24
CEYLON ...	Mar. 15	OUDH ...	Mar. 21
COCHIN ...	Mar. 12	PENANG ...	Mar. 10
DELHI ...	Mar. 22	PUNJAUB ...	Mar. 17
FRANCE ...	Feb. 20	SUEZ ...	Mar. 1
HONGKONG ...	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE ...	Mar. 4

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

THE shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company are forbidden by the terms of their advertisement from passing resolutions at their meeting this afternoon on any other points than the election of Secretaries and Treasurers and of Directors. The meeting, however, might well forego the formality of a strict adherence to their programme of business as set down in the advertisement, and take info consideration the general question of the position of the Company. They can look at the facts that are pressing upon them without coming to any irrelevant resolution; and a discussion upon the means of the Company and its prospects will enable them to resolve when they can do so with complete effect. In December last, when commenting upon the report of the Directors and the financial statement submitted to the meeting then held, we pointed out that at 31st August last the Company had a balance of Rs. 8,34,208 locked up helplessly in the Alliance Financial Association, that the works from that date to the date of the meeting had been prosecuted on borrowed funds, that a debt of ten lacs was imminently due to Government and could not be paid, and that the works must either be stopped at once, or the Company must borrow. The works have contrived by dint of one or two small loans, somewhat curiously contracted, to creep along at their own pace of progress to the present time, but the debt of ten lacs to Government, being the balance of the purchase money of the land, still remains due, and we are informed that Government is threatening to sell the Company's property by auction in order to realise the balance of the price. But the loans contracted, amounting to six lacs, will by and by become due; the eight lacs in the Alliance Financial, which is now under liquidation, is as far from being paid as ever; and the prosecution of the works has also to be provided for. In short the Company has to provide sixteen lacs and interest, most of it immediately, a very small portion of it at an early date; and after doing so, they will still be without funds to carry on their operations. If the shareholders entertain hopes that the appointment of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. to succeed Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co., as Secretaries and Treasurers, will open to the Company new channels of success, their expectations will not be realised, as Sir Charles Forbes and Company have declined the honour which the Directors would have thrust upon them, and their refusal will, we presume, be laid before the meeting this afternoon. The Company is in such a state that it will find considerable difficulty in getting a respectable house to have anything to do with it, in the present state of Bombay. What then is the Company to do? A shareholder, in our correspondence columns, suggests that the present Company be wound up and reorganised with a better and a stronger constituency. It is a question which no mere outsider can hazard an opinion upon, since the main point for consideration is of course the strength or weakness of the present constituency. There are still Rs. 2,000 per share to be called up, and if that were called up to-morrow it would take nearly one half of the proceeds to pay the debts of the Company, leaving about twenty lacs to carry on the works. We need not remind the shareholders that there is not the slightest prospect of a call of even a trifling amount being freely paid under present circumstances. The alternatives before them are either to pay a handsome call, to borrow money, or to stop the works. The first is impossible, the second is ruinous, the third is suicidal, and it behoves the shareholders at their meeting to-day to look their difficulties in the face and try to surmount them.

THERE is an important point to be considered in connection with the cultivation of cotton in this country, which the speakers at the Manchester Conferences either were ignorant of or did not condescend to notice. If the Government and its officers, in deference to Manchester wishes, bring all their influence to bear to induce the ryots to grow cotton and nothing else, a large amount of land now devoted to the production of cereals will be planted with cotton. The inevitable result of this must be deficiency of food, and the question is, how will this deficiency be supplied? We believe most Manchester men would answer this question glibly enough in one of two ways. They would either suggest that waste land should be brought into cultivation, or that food should be imported. The remedies look simple enough, but we think they will hardly bear analysis.

In the first place, the ideas of people at home about waste land in India are extremely vague. They have a notion that there exist in India vast tracks of virgin soil capable of producing to any extent, only requiring cultivators. In fact they think that India is like America in this respect, and nothing but given figures and stern facts will disabuse them of the notion. It is much to be regretted that Government have not published for general information statistics on this subject, and we hope that pressure will be brought on them in Parliament to make them do so. Without definite figures to go upon, one must argue somewhat loosely, but our impression, derived from enquiries and personal inspection, is that the amount of culturable waste land, in this Presidency at least, is very small indeed. We should be surprised if it were found to equal the fiftieth part of that now under cultivation. (We are speaking, be it recollected, of culturable waste land.) If then we are correct in our supposition,—and we believe we shall be borne out in it by those who have most experience in the matter,—it is manifest that if the greater part of the land now under cultivation is devoted to the production of cotton, the deficiency of food-grains thereby produced cannot be made up for by recourse to waste land. Even if we underestimate the amount of available waste land, our argument would still hold good. The land at present under cultivation is cultivated because it is the most fertile or most conveniently situated. If recourse is had to land less fertile and less conveniently situated, a smaller amount of grain would be produced at a greatly enhanced cost.

If the first remedy fails, how about the second? Cannot food be imported? To this we can only answer, *more Hibernico*, by asking whence? We are not aware of the existence of any grain-producing and grain-exporting districts in the neighbourhood of India, like the valleys of the Danube and Mississippi, from which England is supplied. It may be argued that there are some districts in India capable of growing sufficient cereals to supply the whole country. This is very true, but unfortunately the distances in India are very great, and the means of intercommunication very limited. It is well known that during the famine in the North-West Provinces grain was selling at moderate prices in the immediate neighbourhood of the places where the famine was raging while the greatest violence. At this point the Manchester men, with whose we are supposed to be arguing, would most probably fly into a violent passion, and say that such a state of affairs ought never to have been allowed to exist, and that immediate remedies ought to be applied in the shape of roads, railways, &c. In this we cordially agree with them.

We have been at some pains to ascertain the feelings of the ryots generally regarding cotton-growing, and what we have learned of their views would not quite please the cotton spinners. The Indian ryot is not generally very conversant with the principles of political economy, nor is he fully alive to the extreme importance of keeping the Lancashire cotton mills going. He has observed that, when very much cotton is grown, he has to pay very highly for all the necessaries of life, and this he does not like to do even when he has got the money. Again, he has an objection to cultivating a crop which has a fluctuating value, depending entirely on news flashed by the lightning post from some remote part of the mysterious Walayat. Native merchants are keen speculators, but the native cultivator is averse to speculation and decidedly prefers the slow and sure. He is rather suspicious too,—the result of centuries of ill-treatment,—and has a vague idea that there is some sinister object at the bottom of all this fuss about cotton growing.

Manchester men have so thoroughly taught themselves to look on every man as a possible cotton-producing or cotton-consuming being, that they are apparently unable to conceive any other reason for his existence. To supply the raw produce to Manchester, to use the manufactured article as turned out of her looms, seems to them all that man lives for. Strange to say, however, other people seem to think differently. The Indian ryot, for instance, is indifferent to the proud position of being the second string to the Manchester bow, and in fact rather objects to it. He argues that if he is assured of a good market for his cotton, he will produce some, but that he does not see why he should put himself out of the way for Manchester. "What is Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?" This seems most unreasonable to the Manchester people, who appear to imagine that all the world is made for them. They will take American cotton when they can get it, but the natives of India, Egypt, and Peru are to keep a store ready in case American cotton is not procurable, and to take great care and incur great expense to improve the indigenous article that a supply of really good cotton may be available for Manchester in case it is wanted. The argument is really superb in its cool selfishness, and shows to what men may be brought by allowing themselves to be entirely absorbed in some particular pursuit. Political economy, we are told in effect, is a very fine thing, but Manchester is above its principles. The laws of demand and supply do very well on ordinary occasions, but where cotton is concerned some speedier and more direct agency is required. Saint Simon in his Memoirs tells us of a French noblewoman who died happy in the assurance that God would think twice before he damned a lady of her rank; and really the Manchester men seem to hold a similar idea about their own importance and that of their trade.

THE *Our Paper*:—Every day brings us fresh intelligence from Muscat; it is necessarily from native sources, and therefore not much to be depended upon. A letter from a Khoja in the place to his principal in Kurrachee, states that Syed Sallim, not content with the murder of his father, has also killed his mother, his younger brother, and a faithful domestic of theirs. This man was not an Arab but a Beloochee. The cause assigned for the three additional crimes is that the murdered people openly upbraided the Prince for his unnatural act. Syed Thoorkee, his uncle, has already put forward his pretensions to the throne, and there is no doubt of his endeavouring to uphold them by an appeal to arms. Syed Sallim in any case should not be recognized by our Government until he overcomes all the difficulties that surround him, and proves himself equal to keeping the wild people he aspires to govern in subjection.

THE *Friend of India*:—Pundit Ishwar Chunder Vidiasagur, to whom, mainly, India is indebted for the Widow Marriage Act, has succeeded in securing such an expression of orthodox and learned Hindoo opinion in favour of some restraint on polygamy, that Mr. Beadon has pledged himself to introduce a Bill into the next session of the imperial legislature. The list of names appended to the memorial contains no less than twenty-one thousand signatures, each intelligent and *bona fide*, among them are the highest in rank, learning, wealth, and sanctity in Bengal; and opposed to the movement is only one family which has ceased to represent any but itself since Rajah Radhakant Deb retired from public life. Even the cloudy retreats of the Sanskrit "toles" in Nuddea have sent forth a sound against the most monstrous perversion of Hindoo law which annually exposes hundreds of widows and wives to prostitution in Bengal.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear that the Government of India has recently passed the following decision, which is of paramount importance to the Medical Service in India. In cases where no officers of the Indian Medical Service are available or within reach, officers of the British Medical Service are not to be considered eligible for appointment to any Civil charge. When there is no medical officer of the Indian Service on the spot, a requisition should be made to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals for the service of one. Should he be unable to comply with the requisition, an officer of the British Medical Service is to be appointed temporarily until an Indian Medical officer be available.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 24TH MARCH, 4-35 P.M.

The Bombay mail of March 1st arrived today.

Fair Dhollera 16d. to 16½d.
No. 40 Twist 2s. 1d., rates occasionally easier.
Bengal Cotton 12¾d. to 13d.
Consols 86⅞. Stock market dull.
Bank discount 6 per cent. Demand for money quiet.
Bar Silver 5s. 1d. per ounce.
The Ministry have announced their determination to stand or fall with their Reform Bill.
In the University Boat Race, Oxford beat Chambridge by three lengths.
The death is announced of the ex-Queen of France.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

MADRAS, 27TH MARCH.

MONEY market inactive.
Bank Bills 2s. 1½d.; market steady.
Documents 2s. 1¾d.; little doing.
Bank of Madras shares 80½ per cent. premium; firm.
Government Paper—5½ per cent. 108; 4½ per cent. 87; dull.
Freights to Liverpool 42s. 6d.
Freight to London 45s.; firmer, tending upwards.
Market for Yarn firm, but quiet.

COLOMBO, 27th March.

Steamer *India* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 27th March.

Mail steamer *Moultan* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 28th March.

Mail steamer *Delhi* from Calcutta in sight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain Ronaldson, arrived in harbour last night about 9 o'clock, with the mails of the above date. She left Suez on the 14th instant at 8 P.M., and Aden on the 20th at 5-30 P.M. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mr. Chatfield, Capt. Pryce, Rev. G. A. F. and Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. Anderson, " Lorimer, " Mayhew, " Hallowell, " Walker, " and Mr. Harrison and daughter, Mr. Plews, " Pegg, " Pyett, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Oliver, Surg. Surg. Carew, Staff Comdr. Bowen, Mrs. Spencer and child, Miss Watson, Mrs. Walford, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Smale and child, Mr. Pearless, " Smale, " Graham, " Austin, " Giles, " Taylor, " Butcher.

From Marseilles.

Sir C. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlan, " Beatty, " Don, " Cairns, " Adams, " Mitchell, Mr. Budgett, " Folingsby, " Wright, Mrs. Twyford and 2 children, Mr. Cameron, " Phillips, Mr. Chatelain.

From Malta.—Captain Vesey.

From Suez.

Capt. Allardyce, Mrs. Felider.

From Aden.

Hon'ble Basil Napier, Lt. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, " Bateman.

From Mauritius.

Mr. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, Feb. 3.)

The arguments in the Banda and Kirwee prize money case have been concluded. Judgment will not be delivered till after Easter.

A select committee of the House of Commons has been agreed to for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of the delays, neglects, and blunders in the telegraphic communication with India, particularly between Bagdad and Kurrachee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice that he will move the Reform Bill on the 12th of March.

Arrests of Fenians continue to be made in many parts of Ireland; amongst them are members of the police and militia.

The diplomatic circle at Washington has expressed much offence at a speech by Mr. Bancroft on foreign governments. The Austrian ambassador has protested officially, and Sir Frederick Bruce has refused to meet Mr. Bancroft at dinner.

A statement that Earl Russell has resigned, and recommended the Duke of Somerset as his successor, has been contradicted on authority.

France, Russia, and Austria have agreed upon a conference in reference to the Principalities. The differences between Austria and Prussia are widening. The Austrian commander in Holstein has sanctioned the convocation of the Committee on the Budget, and declared for the Constitution of 1854.

General Prim, Brigadier Milano del Bosch, and all the other officers involved in the late rebellion in Spain have been condemned to be shot. The state of siege still continues in Madrid.

The Municipal Council has been signed by 40 members of the privileged orders of Holstein insisting on the right of self-government, in opposition to a recent petition signed by only 18 nobles.

The questions raised by the abdication of Prince Couza are to be submitted to an European Conference.

A bill for dispensing with the Church of England Declaration, as a qualification for offices, has been read a second time in the Commons; also a bill having a similar object with respect to Fellows of Colleges. The Jamaica Bill has passed the Commons.

Three bottles, containing farewell messages from passengers on board the *London*, have been washed ashore on the French coast.

The introduction of Bibles, or political or philosophical works, or of Colt's revolvers, into the Papal States, has been strictly interdicted.

The Hungarian Diet has agreed to a commission for arranging affairs between Austria and Hungary.

Leave has been given in the House of Commons to introduce a bill to compel railway companies to provide railway communication between guards and passengers.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the loss of the *London* have reported that Captain Martin deserved full credit for seamanship and courage, and that the loss of the ship was attributable to the unshipping of the engine-room skylights, by which the sea broke in.

The International Exhibition at Vienna is fixed for 1870.

The Hon. G. Denman has been returned for Tiverton, and the Marquis of Hartington for North Lancashire. Mr. Fenwick has been defeated at Sunderland.

The National Reform Conference has resumed its sittings, and discussed a plan for organising a Reform movement.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Colonel T. F. de Havilland, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Lady Douglas—Mr. C. G. Addison—Lieut. Col. the Hon. A. F. Egerton—The Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, M. P.—Dr. John Lee, Q.C.

(From the Home News, Feb. 26.)

Sir Charles Wood has taken his seat in the House of Lords as Viscount Halifax.

The House of Commons has acceded to a proposal for granting the Princess Helena £6,000 per annum as a dowry on her marriage; and Prince Alfred £15,000 a year for life.

The Vice-Head Centre of the Fenians in Ireland has been arrested. Further seizures of arms and numerous arrests have been made. Courts-martial have been held on soldiers charged with Fenianism. Strong reinforcements have been sent to Ireland. Resistance has been made to the police in two or three places.

Galway, Belfast, Longford, and other places have been proclaimed.

All classes in Ireland, except the Fenians, approve the repressive measures adopted by Government. Many suspicious characters have left Dublin, Belfast, and other towns.

It is understood that the Emperor Napoleon has ordered the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

Both Houses of the Prussian Diet have been closed by a royal decree.

Prince Couza, Hospodar of Roumania, has been deposed, and the Count of Flanders nominated his successor. The latter has declined.

A bill to enable the Lord-Lieutenant to take poss

arrested the second prisoner on the same night from the Nabob's Bungalow at Nesbit Lane. On the following morning the other two prisoners were arrested at the same place.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, convicted the second prisoner, and sent him to pay a fine of one hundred rupees, in default to be imprisoned for four months in the House of Correction with hard labour. The fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant. The first and third prisoners were discharged.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Ninth Day, Wednesday, 28th March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

SENTENCE.—Charles Balancore, who was convicted by a special jury of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was called at the bar to receive sentence this morning.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had been found guilty after a most careful investigation by a special jury, who certainly paid the best attention they could to the case, and who, His Lordship believed, was as intelligent a jury as he remembered to have ever seen in this Court. That jury, in dealing with the charge preferred against the prisoner, showed him great mercy in not finding him guilty of the more serious indictment for the murder of his guest, Richard Collis. They had, however, found him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and they were of opinion that, in striking the blow, he knew that it was such as would cause death, while the Court had no doubt that he gave the blow with the intent of causing death. No doubt he was intoxicated, but at the moment of striking the blow he could not have been intoxicated to that degree that he did not know he was perpetrating a most serious crime. It were a mistake to show leniency to a man who used the knife relentlessly, and who deprived a fellow creature of his life. His Lordship would pronounce the heaviest sentence which the law allowed, and that was penal servitude for life.

FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mahadoo Antoba and Dhondoo Crustna were charged with the forgery of Government currency notes, with having forged notes in their possession, and with dishonestly using forged notes as genuine.

The Advocate General, with Mr. O'Leary, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, for the prosecution.

Pandoo Nana, a tailor residing at Nagpadda, knew the first prisoner for about a year. He is a goldsmith, and went to witness's house at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th February last. He said "there are six false notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and you will get a share if you assist in the transaction." Witness enquired if prisoner had the notes with him. He said they were with him, but not about his person. According to previous arrangement between them, the first prisoner again went to witness's house the same evening at 6 o'clock; he was accompanied by the second prisoner. The first prisoner asked witness if he was going to inspect the notes, and he answered in the affirmative. The first desired the second prisoner to take out the notes, and the latter thereupon produced a bundle of notes from the pocket of his coat. They were rolled up and tied with a silken thread. Mahadoo pulled out one note from the roll and showed it to witness. It appeared like a note for Rs. 1,000. Witness asked how many notes there were, and Mahadoo said there were six for a thousand rupees each. After that, Mahadoo returned the note to the second prisoner, who put it back into the bundle, and then put the whole into his pocket. Witness told the prisoners to go, asking them to return to his house at 6 o'clock the following evening. On the morning of the next day witness went, and Major Henderson and Acbar Ali, and made certain arrangements with the latter. The same evening, about lamp-light time, witness had got ready in his room one Dewjee Bhikaje to personate a sowcar, Ahmed Ali, the jemadar, and Acbar Ali, subedar, were concealed in an empty room on the lower floor. Shortly afterwards, the prisoners came up to the door of witness's room. He took them into an empty room opposite, in which he had a carpet and lamp prepared for their reception. The jemadar and subedar were on the floor immediately below. The prisoners entered the empty room and sat down on the carpet. Mahadoo enquired "where is the sowcar, the purchaser?" Witness replied that he lived in that very house. Mahadoo said "call him;" and witness, on pretence of calling the sowcar, went below and fetched the police officers, and made them stand in the dark passage near the room. Then, taking with him Dewjee Bhikaje from his own room, witness entered that in which prisoners were. Mahadoo, addressing the *pseudo* soucar, asked him if he had the money with him. The latter replied that the house was his own, and that Acbar Ali should look at the notes in the first instance. Mahadoo thereupon desired the second prisoner to produce the notes. Dhondoo produced the bundle, when, instantly, the subedar came up and seized the bundle in his hand. The jemadar took it from his hand, and handed it to the subedar, who untied it and arrested the prisoners. Witness looked at the notes, and the subedar said, in the presence of the prisoners, they were six notes for Rs. 1,000 each. The prisoners made no remark. Witness identified the notes in Court as those taken from the prisoners. They then proceeded to Major Henderson, and next to the first prisoner's house. He had made a statement to Major Henderson. The police officers searched Mahadoo's house, and showed witness two pieces of paper which they had found therein. Those pieces had numbers upon them, and witness could identify them.

To the Court—I identify the notes by the marks which the subedar made at the corners in my presence.

Dewjee Bhickajee keeps a liquor-shop in Nagpadda, and remembered going to the prosecutor's house by appointment on the evening of the 18th February last. He waited about an hour in the prosecutor's room. He was then asked to go into another room, in which he saw the two prisoners. Mahadoo asked the prosecutor "is this the person who is to purchase the notes?" He replied in the affirmative. Mahadoo then asked witness if he had brought the money. Witness said he had money in the house, but that he must first settle the price on looking at the notes. The first then desired the second prisoner to produce the notes. Dhondoo took the bundle from his pocket, which the subedar came up and seized. There were six notes for Rs. 1,000 each. The subedar made a mark upon each of the notes. Dhondoo said the prisoner Mahadoo gave him the notes.

To the first prisoner—I am the nephew of the prosecutor. This is not a false charge got up against you.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Acbar Ali, inspector of police, saw the prosecutor on Sunday morning, the 18th February last, and took him to Major Henderson. Pursuant to arrangements made with prosecutor, witness and Ahmed Ali, jemadar, went to the garden evening to his house, where they were placed in a room on the first storey. The prosecutor then called them upstairs, and made them stop in a dark passage. The former went into the room. Witness went close to the doorway, and could both see and hear what occurred. The door was ajar. There was a light in the room, in which were observed the prisoners, the prosecutor, and the last witness. Mahadoo spoke in a low tone; the last witness talked aloud. Mahadoo asked in Marathi "where is your money?" The last witness said "my money is in the house; where are your notes, show them?" The first prisoner touched the second, and, at the same time, said something to him, which the witness could not hear. Dhondoo produced a bundle of notes, which he selected, and took six notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Witness immediately made a mark upon each in the corner. The prisoners said nothing at the time. They were searched and taken to the Mazagon chowkey. Mahadoo [illegible] voluntarily made a statement, in the presence of Major Henderson, to this effect:—"A man of the Lohana caste desired me to make notes according to two forms or samples which he gave me. He said nothing more. Mahadoo pointed out his house to witness. He opened a box in which the witness found two pieces of paper containing numbers like those on currency notes, an ink-bottle, and a quill pen. The house of Dhondoo was also searched, and an ink-bottle, a steel pen, and two dies were found. (The dies were such as are used in making gold ornaments, which are made into neck-laces worn by Hindoo females.)

Ahmed Ali, jemadar, was called to corroborate the last witness.

Hurrishand Narayen, a registrar of currency notes in the Bank of Bombay, said that the notes in Court were genuine ones for ten rupees each, but had been forged into those for Rs. 1,000 each, by the figures in the corner being altered.

The jury enquired whether the prisoners could read and write. Mr. James Rutton, superintending Camp Jail, was called, and stated it was part of his duty, when prisoners are committed, to ascertain if they could read and write. He had ascertained that both the prisoners could read and write well in Maratha, not English.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury retired for deliberation, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners on the first and second counts. The first prisoner had been sentenced to jail for seven months in 1855; and His Lordship now sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment in the Bombay jail for eight years. The second prisoner, who played a subordinate part in the transaction, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

FORGERY.—Callianjee Veerjee was charged with fraudulently using as genuine forged Government currency notes, knowing them to be forged; and pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton was retained for the defence: but not being in Court when the case was called on, the learned gentleman was sent for. Pending his arrival, what had happened to be in Court, undertook, with praiseworthy courtesy for a member of the Bar, to watch the case for the prisoner until his friend, Mr. Barton, should come in.

The Advocate General, in briefly addressing the jury, said he appeared for the prosecution with his learned friend, Dr. Reid, whose valuable assistance he certainly desired to have, but who had left him alone, and he would, therefore, proceed with the case as best he could. The learned counsel shortly stated to the jury the facts of the case, and called the following evidence.

Mr. Barton came into Court just as Mr. Bayley finished his address to the jury.

Gunpat Mungaljee, a dealer in opium, and a broker, and also an opium-eater, remembered meeting the prisoner on the Esplanade about three months ago. He said, looking at witness, "you seem to be getting lean; what business are you doing now?" Witness said he was a broker and was getting old, and that this was the time for him to get thin. Prisoner then said "if you want Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 you can have it from me." Witness then accompanied him to his house in Poydhonee. A few days afterwards, witness had occasion for money to redeem a chest of opium which he had pledged, and he thought of borrowing it of the prisoner. He went to the prisoner's house, and asked the loan of Rs. 1,000 from him. Prisoner asked him if he had any cash; he said he had Rs. 200; and, at the prisoner's suggestion he went to his house and took the Rs. 200 to the prisoner. The latter kept the money, and gave witness a currency note for Rs. 1,000. Witness made an entry in the prisoner's book regarding the transaction. He gave the note to a fellow-boarder of his to get it cashed; but he returned it to witness. It was not until ten days afterwards that he saw the prisoner again. On that occasion he asked prisoner for another note for Rs. 1,000; and by his desire gave him Rs. 250 in cash. The prisoner, however, did not give him a second note, but promised to do so the next day. Witness went to the Oomercary chowkey, and made a communication to the police, who searched him thoroughly, but found nothing upon his person. Two police officers accompanied witness to the house of the prisoner. Witness demanded the second note for Rs. 1,000. Prisoner took out a note from his waist and was about to hand it to witness, who made a signal by coughing, as previously arranged, to policemen, who came up to the door. Prisoner then handed to witness a note for Rs. 1,000, and another for Rs. 100, telling him he would charge him Rs. 250 for the one for Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 25 for that for Rs. 100, when the policemen rushed in and seized the notes.

Dr. Reid, here came into Court, and assisted his learned senior.

To Mr. Barton—These genuine notes which you now produce were taken out from the prisoner's pocket: they were not lying on the floor. I cannot identify the note for Rs. 1,000 I received from the prisoner. I was a rich man before, but Topun Dosson defrauded me of Rs. 45,000, and I had to sell my garden and carriages to make good the loss.

Dewshunker Nurbheram, a witness who did not answer to his name, had his recognisance for Rs. 320, escheated by order of the Court.

Ahmed Ali, police jemadar, remembered going with Gopal, havildar, two policemen, and the prosecutor, to a house in Poydhonee on the 16th January last. He was outside the door. He saw the prosecutor, but could not see the prisoner. When he went into the room upon a signal made, he saw the prisoner and the prosecutor. Before going in he heard the prisoner say to prosecutor, "This is a note for Rs. 1,000, for which do you pay Rs. 250; and this is for Rs. 100, for which do you pay Rs. 25. I shall not demand more." Upon this, the prosecutor coughed, which was the signal agreed upon, and witness went into the room. He saw them both sitting down; it was clear daylight, 9 o'clock in the morning. Witness saw prisoner holding two notes in his hands, and seized him by his arm. He found genuine notes for Rs. 373 lying in front of prisoner. He did not made a mark on the notes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 upon spot, and took them with the prisoner to the Mazagon chowkey, where he showed the notes to Mr. Edginton and Meer Acbar Ali. Prisoner made a statement in presence of witness, Acbar Ali, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Edginton.

Mr. Barton objected to the statement in question being repeated, but the objection was, after some discussion, overruled.

Witness continued—The prisoner made a statement to this effect: "I am only a broker, I earn only two or four rupees. I will cause the persons who made the notes to be apprehended." On Tuesday, the 20th February last, witness accompanied Acbar Ali and Major Henderson to the prisoner's house. Prisoner was then free on bail. On arriving at prisoner's house, Major Henderson searched witness and Acbar Ali. The prisoner, witness, and Acbar Ali then went up into a loft, prisoner leading the way up a ladder. Acbar Ali found this bag in a cask, and just as he took it out prisoner caught it with both his hands, and said "Take one thousand or two thousand rupees, but do not mention this to anybody." They opened the bag on going down to Major Henderson's presence. It contained two notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and two for Rs. 100 each In the bag were also found these 37 dies, some of which witness could make out. One was a die for Rs. 1,000, another for 100. There were also two small files, a box containing printing ink, and a packet containing a kind of powder.

To the Court—We were told to search the whole of the prisoner's residence. We had on the occasion of the first search examined the cask, and would certainly have found the bag in the cask if it had been there.

Major Joseph Henderson, Commissioner of Police, said the prisoner was first brought to him on or about the 14th January last by Acbar Ali. On the 20th February he accompanied prisoner, Acbar Ali and Major Henderson to prisoner's house, after which (prisoner) had been committed for trial and bailed by the magistrate on the former charge. On that morning prisoner came to witness alone, and said he had information to give regarding forged notes, that he knew where forged notes and implements for making them were to be found. He mentioned a house in the native town. Witness offered to accompany him at once, but prisoner said he would, at first, go by himself. Witness said he would not permit prisoner to leave before he went to others, whereupon the prisoner became confused. On arriving at prisoner's house, witness carefully searched Ahmed Ali and Acbar Ali to satisfy himself that neither had anything concealed upon his person. They went into the house together, while witness remained below. Prisoner went into a loft, and were not altogether out of sight while they made a search. On hearing a policeman say, "take it from his hand," witness ran up the ladder [illegible] up to the loft, and saw Acbar Ali with a bag in hand, which the prisoner was doing his best to take. Witness took the bag from Acbar Ali, and opened it in the prisoner's house and in his presence. It contained dies, two forged notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and two for Rs. 100 each; two files and some powder.

To Mr. Barton—Did not hear an offer of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 being made to either of the police officers by the prisoner while they were up in the loft. Witness thought the prisoner never said it was his house.

To a Juror—He was told that we were searching his house: but I don't recollect what reply he made.

To another Juror—He never denied it was his house. He said "This is my father-in-law's house," and showed us into it. Prisoner never denied that it was his house. I am satisfied that the prisoner knew we were searching his house. From the way in which he spoke to the women, and showed the room, and from the way in which he acted, I have no doubt it was his house.

Ahmed Ali, recalled—I knew it was the prisoner's house to which we went on the 20th February. I saw him before in that house, and arrested him there on the 16th January on the former charge. His nephew and other relatives live in that house.

To the Court—The prosecutor pointed it out as the house of the prisoner on the 16th January last. During the whole of my examination at the Police Court, prisoner never raised a question as to that being his house.

Gunput, the prosecutor, recalled—The prisoner pointed out that house to me as his own. I went there twice to get money, and found him at that place on both those occasions. I went at three or four o'clock. I twice saw him taking his meals there. He had to my knowledge no other place of residence.

J. P. Bickerstath, Esq., senior magistrate of police, heard the case against the prisoner on the former charges. There was no dispute as to the prisoner's house in the early part of the trial, but after Mr. Barton appeared for the defence there was a dispute on the point. He was in custody on the 20th January last. He had not the assistance of counsel until a month after he was first placed at the bar. Bail was taken on the 23rd January. (Speaks as to the different dates on which the case was adjourned.)

On the 29th February last, an additional charge was preferred against the prisoner. Ahmed Ali was examined strongly of impression that, on that day he remanded the prisoner to jail on the additional charge. On the 22nd, Mr. Barton appeared for the prisoner. On the 23rd, Major Henderson was examined. On the 26th February, witness refused to admit prisoner to bail.

Gopall Munore, police havildar, recollected going to the prisoner's house on the 16th January last, with the prosecutor and Ahmed Ali. The prosecutor coughed, and, at the signal, Ahmed Ali and witness went into the room. Ahmed seized notes in prisoner's hand, and witness caught him by the other arm. (Corroborates Ahmed Ali's evidence generally.)

Khan Bahadoor Meer Acbar Ali, inspector of police and commandant of the native police, was present on the 16th January last, when the prisoner made a statement, to the effect that he would point out the place where forged notes were manufactured. One house was searched, which he pointed out, but nothing was found. On the 20th February last he said, in the presence of witness and Major Henderson, that he would point out the persons who manufactured false notes at a place where stamps would also be found. Witness, Ahmed Ali, and Major Henderson went to the prisoner's house at the 31st of August last; and as to the sum of Rs. 10,000, alleged to have been advanced to Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, that sum was paid to Merwanjee by the said C. C. Penney at his (Mr. Rogers') instance, under circumstances similar to those under which the sums of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 19,000 were paid; and after the said payment of Rs. 10,000 was made Mr. D. J. E. Penney, brother of the said C. C. Penney, and then holding a power of attorney from himself (Mr. Rogers) and C. C. Penney, given to him at the latter end of 1864 or beginning of 1865, informed him that in order to secure his brother in respect of that payment he had given his brother a lien on 20 bales or cases of piece goods, of which 9 cases or bales had been already sold by the first plaintiff.

An affidavit by the second defendant, C. C. Penney, was also given in. Mr. Penney stated that he alone carried on the business of the firm of Macindoe, Rogers & Co., from the 1st January, 1864, after the dissolution of the copartnership was given to the public until the 6th inst. The defendant, Henry Rogers, took no part in the negotiations and agreement with the plaintiffs, and was not at any time named or referred to as a partner to them, nor was he understood so to be. He (Mr. Penney) admitted the statement of the plaintiffs that no redrafts had become payable, but it was impossible to say whether any redrafts would or would not have been drawn. He admitted, also, that the plaintiffs, or one of them, applied to have the sum of one lakh of rupees repaid to them, but he denied that he at any time stated that that sum had not been deposited in the Agra and Masterman's Bank, or on the contrary he informed the said plaintiffs, or one of them, that the sum had been paid by him into that Bank to the account of his new firm, which account was entirely separate and distinct from the account of his old firm (who banked with the brokers), and that the sum had been expended by his firm in the manner stated in para. 6 of the affidavit of the first plaintiff, but he denied that he stated the particulars of such expenditure as specified in para. 7 of the said affidavit. He believed that the sums mentioned in para. 7 were correct, except that the sum of Rs. 10,000, therein mentioned to have been advanced to Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patell, was advanced on 20 bales and not on 10 cases of jaconets; and 9 of these cases had been sold by the firm prior to the institution of this suit. The advances and payments mentioned in the 7th para. of the said affidavit exceeded the sum of one lakh by Rs. 10,340; and he could not say whether the sum of one lakh was entirely expended towards the making of the payments and advances mentioned, or whether they were partly paid out of other monies of the firm standing to its credit in the Bank in the same account. The understanding between the plaintiffs and himself at the time of making the agreement was that his firm was to be at liberty to make use of the lakh of rupees as part of the trading capital of the firm; and it was in consideration thereof that he agreed to pay so high a rate of interest as 8 per cent.—the Bank rate for deposits in Bombay being only two per cent—and to appoint the firm of Sudanund Balcrustna, brokers and muccadams to his firm, the annual profits of which appointment Sudanund Balcrustna was well aware would average not less than Rs. 70,000 per annum.

The plaintiffs, in a further affidavit, denied having ever had any knowledge of the arrangements made between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Penney with respect to the dissolution of partnership, and stated that in making the brokerage agreement they relied upon the fact of Mr. Rogers' name appearing in the firm, knowing him to be a wealthy man.

Mr. Mayhew, in addressing the Court to show cause against the *rule nisi*, went over the different affidavits, and commented at considerable length upon the facts. In proceeding to state his objections to the rule, the learned counsel said he had first to ask his Lordship to consider whether there was any principle of law—except that which laid down the right of attaching property into which trust estate had wrongfully been converted—on which the plaintiffs could claim an injunction with respect to the goods and documents in question. If he was right in thinking that the principle he had stated could be the only foundation of this suit, the first objection he would take was that this money was not shown to have been clothed with a trust; and, that being the case, the property could not be followed. Assuming that it was the intention of the parties at the time when the agreement was made, to set aside a sum of money as a guarantee or trust fund, out of which claims could be settled according to the terms of the agreement, still the plaintiff himself stated that he paid over the money without endeavouring to carry out that which he must now say was the object of the agreement. The plaintiff, by his own admission, neglected to place the fund in that position in which he himself could prevent its being disposed of in an improper manner. This point, he submitted, was one which was fatal to the plaintiffs' suit, and equally so to the present injunction. Butthere were others equally so. His second objection was that the injunction was asked for against the wrong parties, and if granted would be nugatory. It was not asked for against the liquidators, into whose hands the goods, unless these goods, which the plaintiffs were now seeking to attach, had fallen. Mr. Rogers was not sued here as a liquidator; and no injunction was asked against Mr. Hamilton, the other liquidator. The appointment of liquidators was stated by the plaintiffs themselves, and therefore must be assumed most strongly against them. The third objection he had to make was that this was in reality a suit to obtain a preference for one creditor behind those of the general body. The fourth was, the general body of creditors had a most material interest in the question whether this fund was a trust fund, and whether the plaintiffs were entitled to ask the Court to attach the goods; but they were not represented in the present suit. In the next place he contended that a court of equity would never grant an injunction if there was any chance of irreparable damage being done. The rule which had been applied for would, if granted, create great and irreparable loss to the general body of the creditors, because it would prevent them from selling the goods in the market when a favourable opportunity offered. Those were points of law, but the case, he contended, was infinitely stronger, so far as his client, Mr. Rogers, was concerned, when they looked at the facts stated in his affidavit.

Mr. Howard afterwards made a few remarks on behalf of the second defendant, Mr. Penney, and laid particular stress upon the fact that by the agreement the rate of 9 per cent. was to be charged upon the money advanced by the plaintiffs—a circumstance which he thought plainly showed that the money was intended to be used in another way than merely as a trust.

His Lordship—That is no doubt the strongest argument.

Mr. Howard said his Lordship was aware that it was the practice of almost all firms in Bombay, except first rate ones, to receive capital for carrying on business from their brokers.

His Lordship—Yes, I believe there have been some cases of that kind before me.

Mr. Howard submitted that this appeared to be a similar case. After some further remarks from the learned counsel,

His Lordship said he thought that some affidavidought to be filed to show whether the estate was act tually under liquidation or not, and for that reason he was of opinion the case should be adjourned.

The case was then adjourned till Tuesday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

*** An obvious but awkward typographical error occurred in the letter on the Guzerat Bank which appeared in our impression of yesterday. The passage should have read "The transactions hitherto done with respect to the Bank of Surat could not be cancelled or passed over so very smoothly and cheaply by a brilliant offer of paramount influence, as could be negotiated only at a discount. History affords a striking parallel to this in the declining days of Roman greatness."

THE MAZAGON RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Before nominating secretaries and treasurers, or transacting any other business at the forthcoming general meeting of the above Company, the shareholders would do well first to ascertain its present financial position.

I believe it will be found on enquiry that within the last four months nearly six lacs of rupees have been borrowed for the use of the Company by various contrivances, at an enormous rate of interest, and that upwards of half the amount will be repayable within the course of the next two months. The ten lacs owing to Government as balance of purchase money, and which should have been paid last September, is still due, and the works as now carried on involve a monthly expenditure of some sixty thousand rupees. As a set-off there is an empty exchequer, and all the world before you to raise the wind, or in other words, get deeper into difficulties; the shares now realize only one-third the amount paid as first call, and consequently a second call is out of the question.

Such being the state of affairs, I think the only course open to the directors in fairness and justice, is to propose a winding up of the Company, so that it may get into fresh hands, under an entirely new state of things, free of liabilities. The property even as it at present stands is fully worth forty-five lacs of rupees, and the original shareholders will think themselves lucky to get a clear Rs. 2,000 per share, leaving the plus and the balance in the hands of the Alliance Financial Corporation to pay off existing debts. I am decidedly of opinion that this is the only means of getting over the difficulty without detriment to the property, which, under able management, is sure to prove a most valuable one.

A SHAREHOLDER.

28th March.

THE BANK OF GUZERAT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Premchund Roychund has in his amended letter, which appeared in your paper of the 28th instant, stated that the Eastern Financial purchased 100 Port Canning shares for cash on account of the Bank of Guzerat, and sold them to Mr. B. H. Cama for delivery on 1st July, but Mr. Premchund ought to know well that the purchase of shares and selling them for future delivery is not in the legitimate lines of the Bank, and not within the scope of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Surat Bank (Limited). And furthermore, Mr. Premchund's statement is contradicted by Mr. Watson's letter of the 12th June, wherein that gentleman expressly states that "we have paid, at the request of Mr. Premchund Roychund the plaintiffs named, Rs. 13,20,000 for the purchase of 100 Port Canning shares, which were sold to Mr. B. H. Cama for Rs. 14,00,000, payment of which was due 8th May, but has not yet been received," whereas Mr. Premchund states that shares were sold for delivery on 1st July. Now, Mr. Editor, it is impossible to make out whether Mr. Premchund or Mr. Watson is giving the true version of the transaction; either of the two statements must be false. It is strange that Mr. Premchund Roychund does not venture to give any explanation as to by whose orders the Eastern Financial purchased these shares for cash, inasmuch as I know that two or three of the directors or promoters of the said Bank were wholely ignorant of the said transactions until recently.

Mr. Premchund in his letter to you, and which is published in your paper of yesterday, states that after Mr. Cama had failed, he became of his own free will security for the advance made to him, and that he had deposited ample securities with the promoters to cover any possible deficiency in the paid up capital of the Guzerat Bank.

It is remarkable that Mr. Premchund became security to the Bank after Mr. Cama's failure. What induced him to become security to the Bank only, and why did he not become security to any other creditors of Mr. Cama after his failure? Mr. Premchund, for his own reputation ought to inform the public who were the promoters with whom he has deposited ample securities. For aught I know two or three of the promoters never heard of it until recently. Is it, or is it not, owing to his implication in the transaction, and to his having pocketted the 13½ lacs of rupees himself out of the Bank's Fund, and to avoid exposure?

Mr. Premchund in his letter states the capital of the Bank is intact, but he ought to know that the sum of 6 lacs and upwards is due by that insolvent concern, the Eastern Financial, and could not be available at present. What induced Mr. Premchund to guarantee for the loss of this money? Is it to avoid exposure being made by the directors of the Eastern Financial and with the view to hush up the matter?

Why did not Mr. Premchund, instead of buying the shares of the Bank at par, render a true account of the Bank's capital and the interest realised thereon, and distribute the same amongst the old shareholders, by which the poor and unfortunate shareholders will get something more for their shares than the amount of the paid up calls.

I am informed that the liquidators of the Eastern Financial have instituted suits against Mr. Premchund in the High Court to recover about 32 lacs of rupees, which said suits, if not compromised, will enlighten the public as to the manner in which the directors of the Eastern Financial had managed the concern.

A SHAREHOLDER OF THE GUZERAT BANK (LIMITED).

Bombay, 28th March.

[Our correspondent is mistaken in one particular. Mr. Premchund Roychund has not guaranteed the shareholders against any loss from the Eastern Financial, except in so far as he has offered to purchase the Bank of Guzerat shares at par.—ED *B. G.*]

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your valuable paper some days ago I saw the departure of H. M.'s steamers *Octavia* and *Highflyer* advertised; their destination the Persian Gulf, and their object to punish the Wahabee pirates of Damaun and El Katiffe. I wondered how they purposed doing this, whether they intended landing a force of blue jackets and enacting a second Beni-boo-Ali, or whether these vessels were armed with guns like the famous pocket pistol of Queen Elizabeth, which could carry shot nine miles and more, as not a fathom under that distance will *Highflyer* or *Octavia* approach to Damaun or Katiffe. Perhaps they intended to awe the Wahabees into good behaviour, and to exact a fine, through the moral force of an armed demonstration; if so, they would have to go close enough to the shore to show their teeth, and to let the Arabs see that they can bite as well as bark. I am afraid the smoke from their funnels, the dim tracery of their spars, and the sullen boom of their distant guns, will not carry dread to the Arab heart, or give the lawless fighting Bedouin any great idea of their prowess and ability to inflict punishment.

Between Bahrein, Katiffe, and Damaun are continuous shoals, with from 1 to 12 feet of water on them at high water. These extend for miles, and the current on them runs like a race, the bottom blue mud and quicksand. Let heavy men-of-war's boats armed with guns get caught on these shoals with a north-wester blowing and a heavy jumping sea on (its usual accompaniment), and I would not give a rupee for the purchase of the lives of the boats' crews.

In 1855, when Captain Richard Ethersey was Commodore of the Indian Navy squadron in the Persian Gulf, Katiffe was attacked by boats; they pulled up to the shore; fired some shots; got fired at in return; did nothing, and returned to their vessels. The *Highflyer* imitated their example the other day. But in 1861, Commodore Drought, commanding the Indian Navy in the Persian Gulf, bombarded Damaun. He had with him a vessel admirably adapted for the purpose, a flat-bottomed gunboat named the *Hugh Rose*, drawing some 6½ feet of water, and armed with a ten inch gun and two 24 pounder howitzers. This vessel got within a mile of the forts, and sent such persuasive arguments in the shape of 10 inch shot and shell amongst the refractory Arabs, that they soon saw the errors of their ways and repented.

Two of the gunboats of the Indian Navy are still in existence, the *Clyde* and *Hugh Rose*. Government acting on the representation of some wiseacres, that they were useless, put them up to auction, but luckily could get nothing for them. No vessel in the world are better adapted for Gulf work than these despised gunboats. They were built to act as tenders to large vessels, to be towed about, and to steam short distances into action, not to knock about like independent cruisers. They are fitted with fighting tubular boilers, so as to have them under water line out of reach of shot. Take these and, replace them with good boilers, and rig them proper, and not a piracy would occur or a slave be landed on the shores of the Persian Gulf from one year's end to another.

What did the Sheikhs of Abothubee, Shargo Rus-al-Khyma, &c., care about squadrons of large steamers and sloops anchoring a long way out of range of their forts, hull down from their towns. They laughed at them; but when they saw a saucy little gunboat steaming into their creek, anchoring within pistol shot of their door and a huge 10-inch gun staring them in the face, then they acknowledged the power of the British Government, and paid any fines imposed on them.

If anything is to be done against Katiffe, Damaun, or Bharein, gunboats must be employed. You may be sure that local influence will be used, and that all the warlike fighting Arabees, Joasmees, and Budhoos of the north-east coast of Arabia will assemble round these places. Let the blue jackets land and try to march under a burning sun over shifting sand to fight the Arab on his own dung-hill, and that of the Peiho will be child's play to the thrashing they'll get.

Many of the old Indian Navy men are still in India, officers who have spent years of their lives in the Persian Gulf, who know every nook and cranny in it, the set of every tide and current; let Government but hint that their services would be accepted for active duty, and numbers of them would forsake kith and kin, and willingly exchange the land for their old element, to uphold that flag which they made the terror of piracy and the scourge of slavery in the Persian Gulf; and if anything is to be done, it must be done soon, or else Lohar and Damaun will make the only places of importance, Sharga, Mussendom, and I daresay Bassidore, may, and will obtain a notoriety as unenviable and bloody as [illegible]pore.

GRIDIRON.

[illegible]AN NEWS—LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

BELGAUM, 25TH MARCH.

ALTHOUGH everybody in India, as each year comes round, vows that it is hotter than they ever experienced before, I really do think that this and last hot-weather are more intense than they were in days gone by. We are now well into the worst part of the season, and very bad it is. For a month huge banks of rain and thundercloud have been massing up together, but, unfortunately, they won't do anything more. The little that has fallen is inches up in dust; with a little careful watering one might grow potatoes on the tops of the highest trees. A large covey of bachelors are flitting southward in search of bear and tiger, but as yet they have killed deer only. It is said that they are preparing the elements of a Christy Minstrel concert in the jungles. Half of the remaining part of the station proposes to go under canvass a little way beyond the Ram Ghaut. It is very much to be wished that the new road thither and to Vingorla should be quickly completed. A journey to Vingorla is certain death to a respectable invalid, and many bruises to those that undertake the unhappy journey. A short time ago was overturned at the top of the Ghaut, and his vehicle broken to pieces; he then descended the Ghaut, and sent for another carriage to take him on; this also broke almost immediately, thanks to his weight and the extreme badness of the road. Worse than this, all our English provisions are charged 40 per cent. at a price that carries twenty or twenty-five per cent. for the land journey.

RAJCOTE, 25TH MARCH.

NOTHING much stirring here at present; but the friends of Captain (Staff Corps Lieut. Colonel) Grey, 16th Regiment N. I., will no doubt be glad to learn that this gallant officer has taken himself off the sick list, and resumed his duties as Commandant of the station and 16th Regiment N. I., just in the nick of time to save his allowances! It is, however, to be regretted that his recovery from his accident is not *exactly* perfect, as he cannot yet mount his horse without retarding the recovery of the game leg, and contorting his benevolent countenance into sundry wry faces; but, like a true son of Mars, overflowing with zeal for his profession, all rules and customs he promises to set aside that he may prove his devotion to the service by descending from the elevated position of a mounted officer and performing his duties on foot!

Cholera has made its appearance in the town of Rajcote and villages adjacent; indeed this province is never thoroughly clear of it at any season, owing to its filthy condition in which towns and villages are generally kept; the sanatory arrangements, however, of the civil station appear to be so excellent, that but few cases, if at all, occur there, or amongst our troops.

The Waghers are only to be heard of in small gangs in the neighbourhood of the Bardah Hills. From your cotemporary of the *Times of India* has frequently styled in his columns the "friend of Kattywar," goes on fifteen months' furlough to England, and it is not yet known who will take his place. Whether this officer has conferred any benefit on the people of Kattywar, so as to be termed its "Friend," your correspondent knoweth not; but this he does know, and well, that, if to anybody at all the term should be applied, it should be to our worthy Political Agent, Major Keatinge, who, though sometimes stern, which on occasions is necessary, is on the whole I may say a benefactor to the country.

Weather warm during the day, but the nights are cool and agreeable.

SURAT, 27TH MARCH.

You recently gave your readers an account of the opening of the Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Mills; perhaps a few particulars and details may be interesting. The difficulties incidental to all such undertakings in this country have in this case not been less than usual, but the unanimity of the proprietors and their perseverance will enlighten the public as to the manner in which the directors of the Eastern Financial had managed the concern.

That another mill might be built and fitted by the company for less money than this has cost, is no doubt true, and only proves the necessity, which appears to be unavoidable, of engineering experience in this as in most transactions. The knowledge of this fact one would think should act rather as an incentive to utilizing the purchased information, by extending the operations of the company, than by regarding the hindrances and embarrassments now happily conquered, as in any degree antagonistic to the principles advanced by those who hold that it is by the importation and naturalization (if I may be permitted the application of the word) of steam machinery in this country that the cotton trade of India will be able to hold its own when America again sends the staple in large quantities to the English market. It may be thought that I set an undue importance on the operations of a single company. If only the undertaking in question were involved in the consideration of the subject, there would be a good deal of truth in the idea; but when it is stated that in Surat, a great city adjoining a productive cotton country, the mills lately opened are the only ones which by their operations propose to save the expense and absolute injury to the article itself of a double voyage between India and England, the example of the Jafer Alee Mills will doubtless have a great influence, in this city at least, on the question of the expediency or otherwise of establishing cotton mills,—a subject which I was glad to see was lately ably handled in an article in your paper.

The whole machinery is of the latest and best construction, the engines, the spinning machinery, and that for weaving being supplied respectively by the eminent firms of Goodfellow and Co., Platt Brothers, and Berresford and Co., each of which are considered to possess a speciality in the production of these articles. Perhaps I may as well state, that many people "of course" know, but what some people may not fully comprehend, that cotton "spinning" and "weaving" are two perfectly distinct processes. In Lancashire the two operations are seldom, I might say never, carried on by the same firm; in fact, such is the curious state of society that, as a rule, the "spinner" thinks himself somewhat superior to the "manufacturer," or weaver, and the latter in his *great wealth*, which covers a multitude, of sins in Manchester as elsewhere. To return to our mutton—or to our mill rather—at present spinning only is going on. This is the conversion of the cotton into yarn or thread, the weaving the thread into "the piece"—the familiar long cloth—not yet being commenced.

To organize a staff of workers is by no means an easy task. A few of the hands were, I believe, sent to Broach to learn something of their work, but the majority must of course be taught here, there are but two Europeans connected with the mill, Messrs. Chadwick and Butterworth, who have anything but an idle time at present. There is one distinction between an Indian and an English mill which strikes you immediately you enter the room:—in Lancashire you see one factory girl attending to a great number of bobbins moving up and down the frame with extreme rapidity, whilst here a *hand* is necessary to every yard of frame. This renders the price of Indian labour far greater than it at first sight may appear to cost. About one hundred workers are at present engaged, at wages varying from two annas for boys up to four annas for men, women receiving about three annas a day; when they become proficient at the work they will, I fancy, demand an increase of pay.

The weaving machinery, as before said, is not yet running, when it is in operation the company will pay the shareholders better than they now be the case, as the engines now solely driving the spinning jennies, will, without increased cost, work the other machinery. Perhaps in the supply of coal lies the great difficulty and expense of cotton mills in this country; if some substitute other than wood, which is also costly, can be found, success must attend these enterprises. In America our go-a-head cousins are using petroleum largely for these purposes, and with considerable economic results.

The enormous expense of freight of so heavy and bulky a cargo as coal, unfortunately, diminishes sadly the profit ob

BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 4 "
" 12 " ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 31st March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1854, of the Legislature of India. PAID UP CAPITAL, Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND, Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 8, HAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 5 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Shares transferred out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed, and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£900,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager—G. U. SYKES, ESQ.
Secretary—C. STEWARD, ESQ.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Branch.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 12 " ... 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Government and Railway Dividends and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities when sold, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" " 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
" " 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" " 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" " 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" On Demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11¾d.
on the Continent. }

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 5 per cent.
" 3 " " ... 4 "
" 12 " " ... 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—54, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... do.
do. 6 do. ... do.
do. 12 do. ... do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીન્સયલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
ધિ ઇંડીઅન પેનિન્સુલા લંડન ઍંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CROKES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Rormuajee.)
SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, Kt. (Mungaldas Nathoobhoy.)
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 6 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Bank or other Companies, a ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક ઑફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના અંડ જેપાન
(લીમીટેડ).
ધો બાયક ભફ હીંદુસ્થાન, ચના, અડ જાપાન
(લીમીટેડ).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up £1,000,000
Paid up 951,000
Reserve Fund 160,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Trustees.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP HENRY FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LETHCA, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominah.
James Mackintosh, Esq., of Blair Manche, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, FrederickStreet, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
The Bank grants Drafts on *Scotland and Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first or exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant Drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 40,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
" 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
" 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
" 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
" 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the Dividends thereon collected by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to the
Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CROKE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
RESERVE FUND TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | ERNEST BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 5 per cent.
" 3 " " ... 4 "
" 2 " " ... 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realisation to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance in credit of the account for each month in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman. (Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BRUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORD, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREE
BRANCHES { Calcutta.....R. D. DAVISON, Esq., Agent. Calcutta.....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. Demand 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for sale custody ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board.
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the Delicate.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution—the damp, cold days of the autumn and winter, or the keen, dry easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and despondingthat it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed suffering may be spared, and life saved.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by GARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarte, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	... per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
SHERRY,	good	... ...	" "	30
Do.	Pale	... ...	" "	25
Do.	do.	... ...	" "	18
CLARET, Breakfast		... ...	" "	12
BRANDY,	...	... ...	" "	24
Do.	...	... ...	" "	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle		.....	" "	26
Tent Wine,	...	.....	" "	20
PORT WINE—	A fine old Wine	.....	" "	22
	A good Wine	.....	" "	18
	do.	.....	" pts.	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	.....	" "	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		.....	" qts.	36
	do.	.....	" pts.	16
	Noyeau	.....	" qts.	24
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret		.....	" "	21
" " Ditto		.....	" pts.	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.		.....	" "	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA ..... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad..... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. ..... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ..... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate.. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent irritations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Betty's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents above named; any enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDEW, LARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz.	Rs.	90
Do.	Do. "	"	50
Do.	" a Crown	"	30
Do.	" Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	"	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		"	30
Do. do.	Pints	"	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		"	36
Do. Fine	" Brand a Crown	"	30
Do. Do.	Brand a Crown Pints	"	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		"	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		"	30
Do. Do. Still Seal		"	24
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		"	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		"	26
Do. Golden Do.		"	29
Do. Green Seal		"	33
Do. Vino Fino		"	29
Do. Red Seal		"	26
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		"	32
Claret Light Capsule,		"	24
Do. Yellow Seal		"	26
Do. Do.	Pints	"	18
Do. Do. Do.	Quarts	"	32
Port, Black Seal		"	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		"	24
Do. Brandy		"	24
Old Tom, Red Seal		"	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		"	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		"	26
Do.	Pints	"	19
Claret Light Capsule		Rs.	15
Do.	do. Pints	"	8

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 30th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of very superior FLOUR at moderate rates. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. Old Police Office, Forbes Street.

WOULDHAM CEMENT. of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS. —Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookedale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.
Just arrived per *Normal* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers. Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's Store.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Carriage and Saddle Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Vagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.
Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.
Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.
One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.
One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular glass frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.
One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.
One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Hooper & Co.
One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.
One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.
One Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mahalaxmee*.

A first-rate new English-built Cab Buggy, painted, dark green lining, with Morocco leather similar to match to paint, by W. and F. Thorn.
A Ditto on C. Springs, painted, dark blue lining, similar to match, by Edwin, Kesterton, Long acre
A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.
A very handsome and highly-furnished English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, by W. Kindross.
A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie*,

A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth, with swinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shafts. The Carriage is expressly made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long Acre.
A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Longacre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shafts, by Ditto.
Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse*,

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.
A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson*.

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice*.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme*.

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon*.

2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, ornamented with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
Two Light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A Set of very best covered Buckles single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.
Several bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and ball marked silver Mount, 1¼ yard thong.
Few Lady's, Gentlemen and Jockay Whips, some with braided all white bone and plain ball marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

ALSO,

Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-wheeled open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Pair Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only imported in November last.

The Property of 2 Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built Miniature Broughams, with lamps and shaft, by Thomas Short and Biddecomb.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy and Dog-Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Cords and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the Office Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the Esplanade, the Entrance Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 29th March 1866.

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